

ACTION APPROVING COURSE OF WILSON HELD UP IN SENATE

Discussion of His Note to
Belligerents Will Be
Resumed To-Day.

REPUBLICANS DEMAND
CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

Subject of Too Vast Importance
to Permit Hasty
Vote.

THEY MAY PROLONG DEBATE

Democrats Say Hesitation Will De-
stroy Moral Effect Upon
Nations at War.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 2.—The en-
tire reply, rejecting the peace
proposal of the central powers, was
called by the State Department to-day
for presentation to Germany and the other
belligerent governments whose diplo-
matic interests the United States repre-
sents at allied capitals.

It was authoritatively stated during
the day that President Wilson had not
decided what, if any, further move in
the interest of peace he might make,
but was keeping an open mind on the
subject while waiting for the entente
answer to his note proposing a discus-
sion of terms by the belligerents. No
official comment was forthcoming on
press reports from Paris, indicating
that the reply to the President in effect
would be the same as that given the
central powers.

ACTION IS DELAYED BY
UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Discussion of the advisability of leg-
islative action approving the course
of the President in sending his note
occupied the Senate for more than an
hour, and will be resumed to-morrow.
Action was delayed by unanimous con-
sent because Republican Senators in-
sisted that the matter was too im-
portant to be disposed of hastily, and
should be considered by the Foreign
Relations Committee.

Particular interest attached to state-
ments during the debate by Senator
Stone, chairman of the Foreign Rela-
tions Committee, who had an hour's
conference yesterday with President
Wilson. In this connection adminis-
tration officials took pains to make clear
that the President did not seek action
by Congress, though, of course, he
would not like to see his policy de-
flected.

The discussion began when Senator
Hitchcock's resolution to approve the
note, introduced just before the holiday
recess, automatically came before the
Senate for consideration. Democratic
leaders, including Senator Stone, urged
that the resolution should be passed
without delay or prolonged debate, in
order that the President's position
might be given approval by a co-
ordinate branch of the government
which has authority in international
affairs.

VIGOROUSLY INSIST
THAT MATTER GO OVER

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican
member of the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, Senator Chandler, the minority
leader, Senator Borah and other Re-
publican Senators vigorously insisted
that Senator Hitchcock consent to let
the matter go to the Foreign Relations
Committee for careful consideration.
They did not oppose the purpose of the
resolution, but insisted that the
proposed action was fraught with
such international importance that it
should not be acted upon without every
consideration of all phases of the war
situation, and not until a Senate com-
mittee had an opportunity to study the
exchanges of belligerent and neutral
governments which have followed the
original Tonic note to the entente
allies suggesting discussion of peace.

There were strong intimations to-
night that the Republicans will resist
upon thorough debate if Senator Hitch-
cock persists to-morrow in his demand
for a vote without reference to a com-
mittee. Such a vote, it was pointed
out to-night, might lead to another
general debate on the European war
situation, such as characterized the
controversy at the last ses-
sion of Congress over the right of
American citizens to travel on armed
ships of belligerents.

Senator Stone declared that the sim-
ple question involved in the issue was
whether the Senate should endorse a
movement calculated to open the way
for bringing about peace in Europe.
For the Senate to hesitate, now that
the resolution confronted it, he said,
would destroy the moral effect of the
proposed endorsement upon the nations
at war.

Views of many Republican Senators
were epitomized by Senator Lodge,
who declared the resolution opened up
a "very large, grave and important
subject."

RESOLUTION INVOLVES
RELATIONS WITH WORLD

"I trust," he added, "that it will be
realized that this thing cannot be
rushed through, involving as it does,
our relations to all the world."
A resolution similar to that of Sen-
ator Hitchcock was introduced in the
House late to-day by Representative
McKellar, of Tennessee, and referred
without discussion to the Foreign Af-
fairs Committee.

It was stated at the State Depart-
ment that no more neutral coun-
tries had replied to the President's note,
and that, though copies were sent to all
the South American republics for their
information, none of them had felt it
necessary to reply in any way.

Congratulatory and optimistic tele-
grams from abroad were received to-
day from the Swedish League for the
Democracy of Justice, the central
board of the Social Democratic Wom-

Baltimore Liquor Dealers Suspected

[By Associated Press.]
BALTIMORE, January 2.—Alleged
violations of the "dry" laws of Vir-
ginia and West Virginia by Balti-
more liquor dealers are being in-
vestigated by the local and Federal
authorities. It was learned to-day.
According to the police, a gang of
men, certain evenings of each
week carrying suitcases from the
points in Virginia and West Vir-
ginia. These suitcases, it is de-
clared, contain whisky in bottles.
It also has been learned that jit-
ney buses are being used to trans-
port whisky into the two States.

NOT ABOUT PEACE TABLE, BUT UPON JUDGE'S CHAIR

There Is Where Entente's Reply Was
Formulated, According to Ger-
man Statesman.

REFLECTS COUNTRY'S VIEWS

Dr. Hammann Dismisses "Martyrdom
of Belgium" With Accusation That
Belgium, Before War, Had Ceased
to Be Loyal and Neutral.

[By Associated Press.]
BERLIN, January 2. (via Sayville).—
The German impression of the entente's
reply to the peace proposals of the
central powers was reflected to-day in
a statement made to the semi-official
Overseas News Agency by Dr. Ham-
mann, until recently director of the
Intelligence Department of the For-
eign Office.

This comment was not based on the
official text of the entente note, as thus
far only the version supplied by the
Havas News Agency from Paris has
been received here.

Dr. Hammann said that consideration
by Germany and her allies of a peace
offer dated back as far as October. At
that time the intention was entertained
of making an honest and sincere at-
tempt to reach a further useful blood-
shed. Being asked as to the general
impression created by the entente reply
he said:

"If I am to express an opinion in a
few words, it is this: Instead of taking
place around the peace table, the en-
tente's deliberations took place on a
judge's chair. Apparently the entente
forgot nothing that could possibly in-
fluence neutrals against us.

"The point of the accusation, how-
ever, to which the largest space is al-
lotted in the entente note is 'the
martyrdom of Belgium.' But if one
desires to pass judgment on the
martyrdom of Belgium, as proof of
the entente's position, it is necessary to
speak beforehand regarding 'neutral
and loyal Belgium,' and this Belgium
had ceased to exist long before the
war. I do not want to speak about the
documents which we found in
Brussels and which have been published.
They can be read by everybody. I only
wish to single out one point, which up
to now has not been sufficiently con-
sidered—the report made by Baron
Greindl, Belgian minister at Berlin,
dated December 23, 1911.

HOPED TO ENCIRCLE
GERMANY FROM NORTH

"This clear-sighted statesman then
explained forcibly that already at that
time the entente was inspired by noth-
ing but the one thought of encircling
Germany from the north. As proof of
this, Baron Greindl quoted the outcry
started in Paris and London a short
time before, when the Dutch plan to
fortify Flushing had become known.
Baron Greindl then said:

"The reason why they wished that
the Scheldt remain without defense
was not concealed in this. They ad-
mitted their purpose was to be able
to transport an English garrison to An-
твер without hindrance, thus creating
in Belgium a basis for operations in
the direction of the lower Rhine and
Westphalia."

"Baron Greindl reported that the
plan was then changed in such a man-
ner that the English auxiliary army
was not to be landed on the Belgian
coast, but in the adjoining French
ports. This same plan of an English
landing in order to threaten Germany
was equally hinted at as imminent by
Lord Roberts during the last Moroccan
crisis. In such circumstances, it most
certainly would have been an easy
thing for Belgium, after the German
question in 1914 (whether Belgium
would permit the passage of German
troops) to take her armies back to An-
твер and then let the Germans, under
protest, march through the country."

NO CIVILIZED NATION
HAS SUFFERED SO MUCH

Questioned as to the importance of
the principle of nationality in the pres-
ent situation, Dr. Hammann said: "A
nation is better able to understand
this principle than the German, for no
great civilized nation has suffered so
much, has been forced to struggle so
greatly, because of being sup-
pressed and dismembered by neigh-
boring races. Equally, no single great
nation has been so long in the appli-
cation of this principle of nationalities
than the German. Germany would
absolutely consent if this principle of
nationalities were carried out in Egypt,
India, Morocco, Ireland, by the
country in power, not to speak of Russia's
nationalities.

"Germany has been brutally treated
for centuries by her neighbors, despite
this principle of nationalities. Yet in
1866, exactly fifty years ago—that is,
in the Nikolsburg peace (closing the
war between Prussia and Austria)—a
clause was inserted upon the demand
of Napoleon III, which left open for
the Southern German states the con-
clusion of a separate confederation.
The leading, but unavowed, idea was
then to find a new 'Rhenishland.'"

As to the free access of small na-
tions, Mr. Hammann said:
"This idea, too, has found a very
strange illustration during the war.
Only a few weeks have elapsed since
a leading English minister termed the
misfortune of the Roumanians plainly
a 'gross blunder.' By this blunder a
whole nation had been dragged into
(Continued on Third Page.)

EFFORTS TO REACH AGREEMENT FAIL

Mexican-American Joint Com-
mission Finally Comes to
Parting of Ways.

CARRANZA REFUSES TO SIGN

Intimated That Ambassador
Fletcher Is About to Leave
for Mexico City.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 2.—When
the American members of the Mexican-
American joint commission had finished
consideration to-day of General Car-
ranza's reply failing to comply with
their demands that the protocol pro-
viding for withdrawal of the American
troops from Mexico be ratified, there
were indications that efforts to enter
into an agreement with the de facto
government through the commission
would be abandoned. For the first
time, an official admission was made
that Carranza had refused to sign the
protocol. The commissioners said they
expected to draft their response to
Carranza to-morrow.

The failure of the commission to
give to Mexican-American relations a
brighter aspect was offset somewhat by
official intimations that Henry P.
Fletcher, confirmed as ambassador to
Mexico almost a year ago, was about
to start for his post, where American
interests now are represented by a
clerk. The report that General Persh-
ing's expedition soon would be with-
drawn regardless of Carranza's atti-
tude gained fresh impetus.

NO DEFINITE STATEMENT
IS FORTHCOMING

Mr. Fletcher conferred with Presi-
dent Wilson after to-day's Cabinet
meeting, and later referred inquiries
as to whether he would go to Mexico
to President Wilson and Secretary
Lansing. No statement was forthcom-
ing from the White House or the State
Department.

Secretary Baker said no plans for
immediate withdrawal of the troops
had been considered. It is known,
however, that army officers are pressing
strongly for their recall, contending
that in their present position they
cannot be effective toward protecting
the border; that they are in a bad
strategic position, and should be
brought out and distributed along the
border, with plans perfected for send-
ing a force across the line at some
more desirable point if the occasion
should arise in the future.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambas-
ador-designate, announced during the
day that he had been summoned to
Mexico to confer with General Car-
ranza regarding the relations of the
two nations. This was construed in
some quarters as indicating a deter-
mination to resume his duties. His family
remains in Washington.

Ramon P. Deneger, former consul-
general of the Carranza government in
San Francisco, will act as chargé of
the Mexican embassy temporarily.

TEXT OF PROTOCOL
SIGNED BY COMMISSION

The text of the protocol, signed at
Atlantic City, was made public by the
American commissioners for the first
time.

"Protocol of agreement and referen-
dum, withdrawal of American troops
from Mexican territory and protection
of the American-Mexican international
boundary.

"Signed at Atlantic City, N. J., No-
vember 24th, 1916.

"Memorandum of an agreement
signed this 24th day of November, one
thousand and sixteen, by and between
Franklin K. Lane, George Gray and
John R. Mott, special commissioners of
the President of the United States of
America, and Luis Cabrera, Venado
Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, special
commissioners of the citizen first chief
of the Constitutional army intrusted
with the legislative power of the Mexi-
can nation.

"Article I. The government of the
United States agrees to begin the
withdrawal of American troops from
Mexican soil as soon as practicable,
subject to the agreement, to be com-
pleted not later than —, that it
say, forty (40) days after the approval
of this agreement by both govern-
ments.

"Article II. The American commander
shall determine the manner in which
the withdrawal shall be effected, so
as to insure the safety of the terri-
tory affected by the withdrawal.

"Article III. The territory evacuated
by the American troops shall be oc-
cupied and adequately protected by the
Constitutionalist forces, and such oc-
cupation shall take place when the Con-
stitutionalist forces have taken posses-
sion of the territory to the south of the
American forces, so as to make effective
such occupation and protection. The Mex-
ican commissioners shall determine the
plan for the occupation and protection
of the territory evacuated by the Ameri-
can forces.

FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION
IN CASE OF OBSTACLES

"Article IV. The American and Mex-
ican commanders shall deal separately
or otherwise practicable in friendly co-
operation with any obstacles which
may arise tending to delay the with-
drawal. In case there are any further
activities for the forces inimical to the
Constitutionalist government which
threaten the safety of the international
border along the northern section of
Chihuahua, the withdrawal of Ameri-
can forces shall not be delayed beyond
the period strictly necessary to over-
come such activities.

"Article V. The withdrawal of Ameri-
can troops shall be effected by march-
ing to Columbus, or by using the Mex-
(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Privilege of Senate Floor Given Woman

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 2.—For
the first time a woman—Miss Jeanie
L. Simpson, of St. Louis—has been
granted the privilege of the floor
of the Senate. She was appointed
secretary to the Senate Committee on
Education to-night by Senator
Stone, and is the first woman
to serve as secretary of a Senate
committee, a position carrying with
it the privilege of the floor. Miss
Simpson has been the Senator's sec-
retary for a number of years.

CHANDLER IS SUSTAINED BY CITY SCHOOL BOARD

Action in Reducing Assistant Prin-
cipal Riddick in Rank and
Pay Is Approved.

THOMAS IS REPRIMANDED

Man Who Brought Charges Accused
of Insubordination in Failing to
Attend Highland Park School, to
Which He Had Been Transferred.

In the face of charges brought by R.
N. Thomas, urging the dismissal from
the Richmond city schools' teaching
force of G. A. Riddick, the City School
Board last night unanimously upheld
the action of Superintendent J. A. C.
Chandler in demoting him to the rank
of teacher, with decreased salary, from
the assistant principalship of the Bel-
levue Vocational School, and trans-
ferring him to another school. Mr.
Riddick was charged with inefficiency
in administration and conduct unbecom-
ing a teacher.

Because he failed to report for duty
yesterday morning at the Highland
Park School, where he had been trans-
ferred from the Vocational School
because of his disagreement with
Mr. Riddick, Mr. Thomas was adjudged
guilty of insubordination, and reprimanded. Mr. Thomas explained at the
meeting last night that he had tried
to notify the principal yesterday morn-
ing that he could not take up his new
duties in Highland Park promptly, as
he had to take care of some property
which he had left at the Vocational
School. The full committee on Educa-
tion, however, found his explanation
unconvincing.

For more than three hours last night
the board heard evidence on the
charges. After listening to the testi-
mony of many witnesses and the ar-
guments of the opposing sides, the
board went into executive session at
10 o'clock.

ACCUSED OF SMOKING
AND USING PROFANITY

The charges were first made public
last week, when Mr. Thomas accused
Mr. Riddick of smoking and using pro-
fanity in the school building, of failing
to co-operate with his teachers in en-
forcing discipline and in being gen-
erally inefficient in administration.
Discontent, according to testimony pro-
duced last night, has been developing
among certain teachers of the school
for several months. In an effort to
remedy conditions, W. H. Magee, su-
perintendent of vocational training in
the Richmond schools, and Ernest
Shaw, principal of the Vocational
School, recommended that Mr. Thomas
and Mr. Riddick be transferred to dif-
ferent parts of the city. Superintendent
Chandler carried out the sugges-
tion, but Mr. Thomas remained dis-
satisfied, and pressed the charges.

P. W. Smith represented Mr. Thomas
in the hearing before the School Board,
and Mr. Riddick defended himself.
Witnesses called were Dr. J. A. C.
Chandler, Ernest Shaw, principal of
the school; E. C. Davidson, a patron
of the school, and W. P. Neill, A. C.
Krupar, George Anderson, Benjamin
Rocklin, P. P. Taylor, J. Horace Brown
and J. N. Holland, teachers in the
school.

RIDDICK DEMOTED
AND PAY REDUCED

Mr. Shaw stated that he had in-
vestigated the conditions in the school
with W. H. Magee, and that they found
the charges of Mr. Thomas partly sus-
tained. Dr. Chandler reported that he
had demoted Mr. Riddick from the po-
sition of assistant principal, decreased
his salary and transferred him to an-
other school as a result of the investi-
gation, and that he had transferred
Mr. Thomas to another school without
changing his rank or pay, in an effort
to restore harmony.

Mr. Thomas declared that he con-
sidered it a punishment to be removed
from the Vocational School. He said
also that he believed school children
were in moral jeopardy when under the
influence of Mr. Riddick. He attributed
bad discipline in the school largely to
the assistant principal.

In the investi-
gation conducted by Mr. Shaw and
Mr. Magee, said Mr. Thomas, he was
subjected to discourtesy and threatened
with discharge.

The testimony produced varied widely.
Some of the teachers of the Pre-
vocational School declared that they
considered the charges against Mr. Riddick
due to Mr. Riddick's lack of ability
and ability as an administrator, and
that he was personally unfit to serve
as principal or teacher. These
charges were denied by witnesses in-
troduced by Mr. Riddick.

E. C. Davidson, father of a former
pupil at the Vocational School, said
in support of the charges that unless
changes were made, the school would
be a failure. He believed, he said, that
Mr. Riddick was unwise in his conduct
of the school, and that his own son
had not received fair treatment from him.

The charges of profanity and unwise
administration were those most strong-
ly pressed against Mr. Riddick last
night. It was brought out that the
assistant principal had used improper
language in teachers' meetings at which
only men were present. Dr. Chandler
stated that he had called for the
resignation of Mr. Riddick when the
earlier investigation reported that
profanity had been used, but that he
had reconsidered at the promise of the
offender to conduct himself with more
propriety in the future.

FIRST REGIMENT IS ON ITS WAY HOME

Leaves Brownsville in Two Sec-
tions Under Command of
Colonel Perry.

MAY ARRIVE HERE ON SUNDAY

Important Meeting of Reception
Committee to Be Held at
12:15 o'clock To-day.

Virginia's first contingent of return-
ing guardsmen is homeward bound at
last, two sections bearing the First
Virginia Infantry having left Brown-
sville late yesterday afternoon. With
good railroad facilities, the troop
trains should steam into Richmond on
Sunday afternoon, when a huge crowd
will be on hand to welcome the sun-
kissed warriors back from their six
months of border duty.

The regiment finished entraining at
6 o'clock. The first section, command-
ed by Lieutenant-Colonel Craighill,
left promptly, carrying Company D,
G, H and L and the machine-gun com-
pany. Colonel Perry was in charge of
the second section, consisting of regi-
mental headquarters, band, supply
company, headquarters company, and
Companies A, B, C, E, I, K and M.
The entire train consisted of fifty-three
cars.

Before entraining, the regiment
turned back to the Quartermaster's De-
partment all live stock, consisting of
103 mules and forty-eight horses, to-
gether with a water wagon and Col-
onel Perry's buckboard. Worn-out
clothing and other property was in-
spected and a survey made in order
to facilitate the prompt mustering out
of the regiment upon its return here.

COLONEL PERRY WIRTS
REGIMENT IS ON ITS WAY

Just before the first section pulled
out of Brownsville, Colonel Perry, its
commander, wired The Times-Dispatch
as follows:

"Brownsville, Tex., January 2.
"Regiment entrained at 6 o'clock this
afternoon in two sections. First, Sec-
ond Battalions and machine-gun com-
pany, Lieutenant-Colonel Craighill; sec-
ond section, First Battalion, supply
company, Third Battalion, headquarters
company and regimental headquarters.
Entire train fifty-three cars. Regi-
ment in splendid health and spirits.
(Signed) "WILLIAM J. PERRY,
"Colonel."

The Brownsville Sentinel, which has
been a consistent friend to the Na-
tional Guard outfits in its district, and
always had something nice to say
about the Virginia units, wired as fol-
lows:

"Brownsville, Tex., January 2.
"First Virginia Infantry, traveling in
two sections, to-night in cars. Will
leave at thirty-minute intervals, begin-
ning at 9. Their march through
streets from camp to depot was a con-
tinuous ovation. Brownsville is proud
of the Virginians, and mourns over
breaking friendships. The First Virginia
has added glory to the banner of Old
Dominion. Be good to them.
"BROWNVILLE SENTINEL."

COMMITTEE TO MAKE
FINAL PLANS TO-DAY

Final arrangements for the big wel-
come to the guardsmen will be made
to-day by a special meeting of the
Mayor's committee, which will meet
in the Business Men's Club at
12:15 o'clock. All members have been
notified to be present, as the form of
welcome and entertainment for the
troops will be definitely agreed upon.

The committee met yesterday, and
decided to agree that a general pub-
lic welcome, with citizens lining the
streets, should be the first part of
the reception. Bands of music will
escort the troops to the armories in
which the men will be quartered, and
all business houses will be decorated
with flags and bunting. Two days later,
after the men have had a chance to
rest from the long journey, and be-
come accustomed to the cold climate,
a big civic and military parade will be
held, followed that night by receptions
and dances in the three armories.

FUNDS TO CARRY OUT
PROGRAM STILL NEEDED

Funds to carry out the program are
still needed, although the committee
is meeting with fair success in raising
money now being raised is for the en-
tertainment of not only the First In-
fantry, but the other Virginia units
returning here, is not generally un-
derstood, or the response would have
been even more liberal. The commit-
tee reported yesterday that a total of
\$1,850 has been raised, with more con-
tributions to be heard from.

One of the biggest items on the wel-
come program is the assurance that
the guardsmen will find positions open
for them when they are mustered out.
The Times-Dispatch is behind the
movement to get the men work, and
with the co-operation of Wortley
Dickie, manager of the Richmond
Public Employment Bureau, will suc-
ceed without question. Four applica-
tions for the services of men in special
trades were received yesterday, and
there is no doubt that the ninety-five
men reported by Major John Fulmer
Bright, of the Richmond Grays' Bat-
talion, as needing employment, will
find places waiting for them. Those
in special trades for whom no work in
their line can be found, will be offered
other positions which will pay equally
as well.

WILL ENDEAVOR TO BRING
BOTH SECTIONS TOGETHER

Colonel William J. Perry, commander
of the First Infantry, has been advised
of the welcome that Richmond is lan-
guishing for his men, and will endeavor
to have the two sections arrive here as
close together as practicable. Colonel
Jo Lane Stern, on behalf of the com-
mittee, wrote to Colonel Perry in re-
gard to the troop movement, and has
received full details as far as Colonel
Perry himself could go in the matter.
(Continued on Second Page.)

Complete Final Plans for Welcome of Troops

Every member of the committee
of 100 appointed by Mayor George
Ainslie to make plans for the re-
ception to be given the First Vir-
ginia Infantry on its return from the
border, is urged to be present at a
meeting at 12:15 o'clock this
afternoon in the Business Men's
Club, when the final plans will be
adopted.

The finance committee has suf-
ficient funds in hand to cover the
expense of welcoming the regiment,
although more money is needed to
carry out similar programs when
the other Richmond troops come
home. As the First Virginia In-
fantry has entrained for home, only
four days remain in which to com-
plete all details for the entertain-
ment of the guardsmen.

LAWSON FAILS TO MAKE HIS "LEAK" BOASTS GOOD

Unable to Furnish Single Name or
Give Definite Information to
Chairman Henry.

ROUNDLY DENOUNCED BY STONE

Senator Says Boston Man Is Faker,
and He Is Sorry Newspapers Have
Taken Up "Bellows of This
Ass."

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 2.—Two con-
ferences to-day between Thomas W.
Lawson and Representative Henry,
chairman of the House Rules Com-
mittee, resulted in an announcement by
Mr. Henry that the Boston financier
had been unable to furnish any names
or other definite information about the
alleged "leak" in advance of President
Wilson's peace note, and that so far as
he was concerned the matter would
be dropped.

"Certainly no sensible person," said
Mr. Henry's statement, "would ask me
to trouble the committee with a meet-
ing to chase a mirage. And I must say
that so far as this matter between Mr.
Lawson and myself is concerned it is
ended."

"In a thorough conference the al-
leged 'leak' has been discussed by Mr.
Lawson and myself. I have asked him
for the names of those thought to be
responsible for the so-called leak be-
tween the State Department and Wall
Street. He cannot give me a single
name. He cannot even give me the
names of those charged by him with
cleaning up \$50,000,000 in connection
with the leak, and is not able to fur-
nish the name of even one of the sus-
pects."

LAWSON DENOUNCED
BY SENATOR STONE

Charges of a "leak" of advance
information on President Wilson's
peace note involving other charges
that somebody made profits on it
in the stock market, gained fur-
ther official attention to-day when
Senator Stone, Democrat, spoke on the
subject in the Senate and Thomas W.
Lawson, of Boston, conferred with
Chairman Henry, of the House Rules
Committee, about a proposed congres-
sional investigation.

Senator Stone rose to a question of
personal privilege. He said that con-
fidential communications concerning the
honor of the nation had fallen into
improper hands, but said he had no
information as to whether a "leak"
occurred as recently reported. If so
he believed it would be traceable to
departmental employees.

"If it be true that any public official
has or did use any secret or confi-
dential information, as alleged," said
Senator Stone, "he is an unspeakable
scoundrel. If any man in legislative
life—if any Senator—did it, which I
believe to be absolutely impossible, he
ought to be dismissed from his office
or his body."

FEARS IT IS TRACEABLE
TO THE CIVIL SERVICE

"I do know," Senator Stone con-
tinued, "that things have occurred in
the departments which ought not to be
possible. I know that confidential com-
munications with foreign governments
to the State Department have by
some means found their way into
hands of men not authorized to receive
them. These did not concern stock
market speculation, but did concern the
honor of the nation. How this has
happened I do not know, but it could
have happened only through the in-
strumentality of employees. I fear
that this betrayal of public confidence
is in some way traceable to our civil
service."

Senator Stone then denounced
Thomas W. Lawson for his recent de-
claration that members of Congress
would shrink from an investigation
into stock market "leaks."

"I despise these sensational fakers
who are always talking about public
bodies and public men," said he. "I am
sorry that the newspapers should take
up the following of this ass."

Upon leaving Mr. Henry's office, Law-
son declared that he had given enough
information to warrant "any intelli-
gent men in proceeding with an in-
vestigation of the entire Stock Ex-
change situation."

Another resolution for investigation
was introduced by Representative
Emerson, of Ohio.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas,
ranking Republican of the committee,
notified Chairman Henry that Repub-
lican committeemen would insist on
an investigation.

Mr. Lawson issued a statement to